### THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 18:7.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year, Invariably in Advance.

Mix months, 75 cents. No subscription for s less period received.

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ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Dic.-Addresses will be channel as often as desired, but each subscribes should in every energive the old as well as new address, In reversing, subscribers should be eareful to send us the tabel on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE .- Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household enatters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances puarantee their publication at any appecial date.

Address all communications to NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS BEJOND DIAGS WATTER.

## WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

FORTHCOMING.

IN THE VALLEY .- The Shenandoah Campaign of 1862. By Gen. Henry Capehart, Fargo, Dak.

THE REGULARS .- Loyalty of the Rank and File in 1861. By Frank Y. Commagere. ACROSS THE PLAINS .- A Narrative of a Wild Western Trip in 1867. By W. Thornton Parker, late Acting Assistant Surgeon

U.S. A., Newport, R. I. ON TO RICHMOND .- A Graphic Narrative of Capture and Captivity. By George B. Crawford, Co. G, 1st W. Va., Wellsburg, W. Va. HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES .- The First Bayonet Charge, By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant, Co. B. 9th N. Y., New York City.

PEERYVILLE .- The Battle as Seen by an Artilleryman. By W. H. Ball, 5th Wis. Battery, Eden, Dak.

CAHABA PRISON .- Life and Death in this Place of Confinement. By G. J. Trenaman. LEWISBURG .- Campaigning and Fighting in West Virginia. By John T. Booth, Sergeant, Co. G. 36th Ohio, Hartwell, O. -

CHICKAMAUGA .- The Part Taken by the 82d Ind. By Hon. Morton C. Hunter, Colonel 82d Ind.

THE "WILD CATS."-Something About the 105th Pa. Bu " K. M. S." PORT HUDSON .- A Spirited Account of

this Important Siege and Battle. By Wilber H. Webber, Lampasas, Tex.

PICK AND SHOVEL.-Campaigning with the Engineers. By Walter H. Parcels, Co. D, 50th N. Y. Eng., Lewiston, Pa.

A SUPPLEMENT.

. We publish a Supplement to this week's paper to accommodate matter crowded over from the regular pages.

### EXTRA COPIES.

Ber If you get an extra copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE give it to some one who is not a subscriber, but should be.

### THE WATERBURY WATCH

Take a Chance While It is Offered.

The Waterbury Watch Company has changed its plan of conducting business, and will henceforth only sell its watches through the regular jewelry stores.

We have still a small number of these eplendid timepieces on hand, which we will sell at the old rates.

That is, we will send the watch-FREE OF COST To any one who hereafter th of 10 subscribers at \$1 each—total \$10.

FOR 50 CENTS Additional, we watch, free of cost, to any one who will hereafter FOR 75 CENTS Additional, we watch, free of cost, to any one who will hereafter send us eight subscribers-total \$8.75. FOR \$1 Additional, we will send the watch to any one who will here-

after send us seven subscribers at \$1 each-total \$8. FOR \$1.25 Additional, we will send the watch to any one who er send us six subscribers at \$1 each-

FOR \$1.50 Additional, we will send the watch to any one who will bereafter send us five subscribers at \$1 each-FOR \$1.75 Additional, we will send the watch to any one who will bereafter send us four subscribers at \$1 each-

FOR \$2 Additional we will send the watch to any one who will hereafter send us three subscribers at \$1 each-total \$5 FOR \$2.25 Additional we will send the watch to any one who will hereafter send us two subscribers at \$1 each-total \$4.25.

FOR \$2.50 We will send it to any one who is now a subscriber and has already paid us \$1 therefor,

Do not neglect this opportunity.
Go to work at once. It takes but little work to
get subscribers to the THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE.
For 25 cents extra we will send the nickel-plated

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C.

There is no better Christmas present for a boy than one of these watches.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble.

Let each subscriber try it.

THE money-lenders have received \$5 where the soldiers have received \$1. This disparity is too great. It should be equal-

THE REBELLION IN HISTORY. In these days, when the people of the South seem bent on intoxicating themselves and stupefying the moral sense of the country with the meretricious glories of the rebellion, it seems necessary to recall to the public mind some very important facts.

The first of these is that the rebellion stands without a parallel among modern wars for lack of cause and utter wickedness. It is always a terrible responsibility to begin a war and plunge a peaceful country into the horrors of destructive strife. Only wrongs that have become unendurable and can be righted in no other way, or other are generally housest and faultiful; but persons who reasons of equal magnitude, can justify this. Franklin and Jefferson went so far as to say that any peace was better than the most

There was no justification whatever for the rebellion. The people of the South were suffering no wrongs at the hands of the National Government, and none were threatened them. They had had control of the National Government for an indefinite number of years, and had every reason for believing that this centrol would be speedily returned to them. The President who was then elected had no power whatever over them so long as they remained at peace and obeyed the laws which they themselves had made. He repeatedly and in the most formal manner disclaimed any intention of interfering even remotely with their institutions or property. Their fellow-citizens of the East, North and West were unanimous in asserting the same thing. It does not seem possible that any people who ever drew the to war than those of the South did. Yet they suffered themselves to be deluded by and maintaining a war unequaled in history for destruction of life and property.

In all the wars which have desolated the civilized world since the close of the Dark Ages the combatants have sought-before resorting to the dreadful arbitrament of armsto justify themselves before the tribunal of public opinion. Even in the least justifiable of those wars the men who led and fought | every transaction with the money-lenders. on the wrong side have been able to show substantial grievances and wrongs, to at least partially excuse their appeal to the sword. Though they were eventually defeated in the field, yet these wrongs and grievances were taken into account when peace was established and some measure of redress granted. This the public opinion of the civilized world demanded of the victors. There are not a few instances in the history limitations in settling his debts to the men of the last two centuries where neutral powers have by actual armed intervention, or the threats of it, compelled the victors in the struggle to grant some measure of the justice for which the vanquished took up risk and sacrifice of the boy who left his

no appeal to the world's justification, because their acts were in defiance of the world's opinion. The plea most potent with their own people-that they must fight to protect their property in slaves-had no force in the court of the civilized world, which held that the purchase and sale of men and women, and the holding of them as chattels, were odious and repugnant to all enlightened Christian men. In the eyes of the world the men who fought to maintain and extend such an iniquitous system were as criminal as men who fought to maintain polygamy or the Algerines who fought to maintain their system of piracy.

The conscience of the world applauded when the rebellion was crushed without compromise or concession, when the alleged causes for which the rebels took up arms were utterly ignored in the settlement of peace, and when slavery was extirpated

In this terrible condemnation by the world of their so-called "cause" the people of the South who are not blinded by senseless hate must coincide. They must rejoice that they did not succeed in destroying the Government, because they are now in enjoyment of a presperity that could not have been theirs had the rebellion been successful. They must be glad that they did not succeed in perpetuating slavery, for, aside from the moral iniquity of that institution, they have had demonstrated to them that they are richer and better off in every way without slavery than with it.

All these being undeniable facts, why should anybody glorify the rebellion? Why should anybody idolize the men who were instrumental in bringing it about? It was either an enormous crime or a great and horrible mistake. They were either entirely without scruple or mercy in the pursuit of their ambitions, or they were fatuous fools unable to comprehend the obvious and necessary results of their own acts.

To this conclusion relentless logic must bring every one who studies the history of the rebellion with judicial impartiality.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

THERE was no talk of reducing the National revenues until the money-lenders were repaid to the last cent. Let there be none until the debts due the soldiers are discharged.

Have you done your share toward doubling THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation ?

THE payment of the National revenue oppresses no man-burdens no citizen or in terest. Let it not be tampered with as long as a single obligation of the Government to its soldiers remains unpaid.

EQUAL TREATMENT DEMANDED. All that we ask is that the Nation act toward its veterans precisely as it acted toward its bondholders. We only demand that the contribution of a man's health, strength, perhaps life, to the salvation of his country shall be held of as much value as lending it a few dollars. We want the debt due for services and sacrifices to be considered at least as sacred as that for money loaned or supplies furnished.

There can be no fault found with the Government's treatment of the men who loaned it money in its time of need. It did all that the most scrupulous honor could suggest. Undoubtedly the money lenders deserved generous treatment. They took great risks when they loaned the Government the contents of their strong-boxes. Their debtor was in a very precarious situation. Ten million desperately rebellious people were moving heaven and earth to destroy his life. Shrewd business men are not eager to lend good money to a man engaged in such a desperate struggle. It may be said that they really did not lend him money; they only lent him his own promises to pay, which were then worth only 35 cents on the dollar, or such a matter. Though his cause was their cause, and his destruction would have advantages on their side. But their debtor influence him when he got out of his trouble sword could have had less pretext for going pay a dollar that he received he returned a gold dollar worth nearly three times as much. He spurned, in a unprincipled and selfish men into beginning | princely, high-minded way, all suggestions to chaffer, dicker or quibble with those who had driven hard bargains with him in his dire need, and settled with all comers as if they had been generous friends who had 'accommodated" him when he needed it most. "Uncle Sam is a gentleman," said one prominent Senator when this matter was under discussion, and this spirit controlled

> We ask that this same spirit shall now control the Nation in its settlement with the the pensioners are a nickel richer on his acmen who gave it vastly more than mere money in its hour of need.

If Uncle Sam was too much of a gentleman to chaffer and quibble with the men who lent him money when he was in desperate straits, he should be too much of a gentleman to take advantage of technicalities and who gave what was beyond money and beyond price to save him from destruction. Even though a man lent the Nation hundreds of thousands of dollars, he did not make the pleasant home to march to the field and en-The leaders of the rebellien could make | counter all that he encountered there before the rebellion was finally drowned in the blood of the best and bravest of the land.

> The men who lent money to the Government took an ordinary business risk, such as business men are in the habit of taking every day. Had they lost every cent of it they would have lost nothing of anything like the personal importance to them of the loss to any soldier of his arm, or leg, or eyes, or his health. No money-lender risked his whole fortune and his support through life to aid the Government as the man did who stood upon the field of battle to encounter the enemies of the country.

The soldiers have waited with incredible patience until the bondholders' demands were fully met. Now they ask, and they certainly have the right to ask, that the Government shall be as careful and punctilious in ascertaining what is due them according to the letter and spirit of their contract, as it was in discharging its obligations to the bondholders. They insist that it do this with the same honorable promptness that it then displayed. It has in its Treasury money for which it has no other use sufficient to discharge its honest indebtedness to them, and they ask that it dally and postpone no longer, but at once apply this money to the satisfaction of their just claims. In this demand all who fought for the Union, and all who sympathized with and aided that glorious cause unite.

### WHO PAY THE PENSIONS.

The total income of the United States last year was \$336,439,727. Of this amount \$63,404,864 was paid out again for pensions That is, about \$1 in every \$5.35 received by the Government was paid out to discharge the Nation's debts to its soldiers. Let us for nvenience say that the proportion was \$1 in \$5. This will enable us to roughly fix the amount of "burden" that is imposed upon any man by reason of these payments to veterans. As every one knows, the bulk of the receipts of the Government is paid by those who buy foreign luxuries, jewelry, champagne, etc., and domestic beer, whisky and tobacco products.

The duty on foreign cologne and other perfumery is \$2 a gallon. Whoever, therefore, uses a gallon of German or French cologne, pays about 40 cents to keep some old soldier in bread and meat.

The duty on foreign figs is 2 cents a pound. Whoever eats a pound of figs pays a half cent into the pension fund.

The duty on French kid gloves is 50 per cent. As these are notoriously undervalued, the contribution to the pension fund of the man or woman who purchases a pair of "Alexandre's" for \$2 is probably not more than three or four cents.

The duty on foreign ale, beer and porter is 35 cents a gallon. Every one who drinks a gallon of English ale, therefore, contributes five cents to the support of the disabled vet-

The duty on French brandy is \$2 a gallon. Have you done your share toward doubling It takes an ordinary man a long time to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation? drink a gallon of French brandy, and even

then he has only helped the pension fund 40 cents' worth.

Foreign silks, including all kinds of ribbons, laces, hosiery, velvets, etc., are taxed 50 per cent. ad valorem. It is hard to get at just how much a man pays who buys a Parismade dress for his wife, for the garment is invoiced very low at the custom-house, and the dealer's profits are immense. It is safe to say, however, that not more than two per cent, of the value of the dress finds its way to any pensioner.

Champagne wines pay \$3.50 a dozen on pint bottles. That is 29 cents a bottle. Therefore, whoever drinks a small bottle of champagne contributes 5 and four-fifths cents to saving some veteran from seeking shelter in a poorhouse.

a man has to drink a gallon of whisky before he pays 90 cents into the Treasury of the United States, of which 18 cents is devoted to the payment of pensions. As there are at least 100 average drinks in every gallon of whisky, and the average price is 10 cents a drink, the drinker contributes about \$10 to the till of the barkeeper before

he pays 18 cents to the pensioners. The tax on beer and ale is \$1 a barrel of 31 gallons. Of this but 20 cents reaches the been their destruction, they drove a hard, pensioners. The average glass of beer is close bargain with him, and kept all the about half-a-pint, or 496 to the barrel of 31 gallons. The usual price being 5 cents a did not allow any remembrance of this to glass, the beer-drinker has to pay the thrifty beer-seller about \$24.80 before his contribuand began settling with those who loaned | tion to the pension fund reaches the price of him money. He paid all the interest in four glasses of his favorite beverage. He has gold, and for every 35-cent promise to to drink a keg of beer, and pay the man who sells it to him by the glass \$6.20, before his contribution amounts to a nickel.

The tax on cigars is \$3 per thousand. Of this 60 cents is disbursed through the Pension Bureau. Allowing an average of three cigars a day, a smoker will have to smoke industriously for nearly a year before the pensioners receive 60 cents from him. His donation to the soldiers on a whole box of cigars is only 6 cents.

The tax on cigarets is 50 cents per 1,000. Of this 10 cents goes to the pension fund. The young dude has to poison the air with

The tax on snuff and smoking tobacco is 8 cents a pound. A pound of smoking tobacco lasts even the most inveterate smoker a long time, and when he has consumed it he has only made the pension fund about 13 cents richer.

These are facts to be remembered when the "burdens" of the pension-roll are con-

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Comrades, it is our duty to plant ourselves firmly on the platform that there must be no reduction in the Nation's revenues until

it pays its debts to its soldiers. Let us be earnest and united in asserting that any repudiation of the just claims of the men who fought the country's battles is more dishonorable than would have been the repudiation of the debts due the bond-

Not a dollar must be taken off the revenue nor from the surplus while there is a veteran in the poorhouse, or while any soldier is denied the relief which his services and sacrifices in the field carned for him.

Let us inscribe the recommendations of the National G.A.R. Pension Committee on our banner, and rally around it in solid ranks for a battle which shall not end except with complete victory.

If we do this, disabled veterans and their widows, orphans and dependent parents all over the country will rise up and call us

### CLUBS COMING IN.

Our friends are moving. They are sending in splendid clubs from all parts of the country. For example, just as we are going these raw troops of Iowa and Illinois in their Robert T. James, Erie, Ill., inclosing a list of 16 subscribers, and saying that he had four more which he would send on presently. We have also received clubs from the fol-

lowing comrades:

A. C. Hickok, Corinth, N. Y., 7. John W. Haines, Pasturefield, Ill., 10, C. W. Bennett, Quincy, Mich., 6. James Siekal, Augusta, Ill., 6. James Gillespie, Sisterville, W. Va., 5. D. H. Johnson, Sharon, Pa., 6, W. A. Morgan, Preble, N. Y., 5. Wm. M. Stine, Greenbrier, O., 6, H. H. Parson, Middletown, Pa., 8. Edward Case, De Witt, Mich., 6. John Gentz, Tonawanda, N. Y., 4. I. C. Haves, Waterford, Pa., 5. Wm. F. Comrie, East Providence, R. I., 4 P. O. Hodgen, Pleasant Plains, Ill., 5. J. W. Balsley, Oskaloosa, Kan., 5 S. H. Trout, Fridley, Mont., 5. N. S. Swett, West Medford, Mass., 3. G. W. Kelley, Cottage Grove, Ore., 5. E. P. Emerson, Bloomdale, O., 5. Geo. F. Harris, North Leominster, Mass., 5.

Nathan R. Woodcock, Stannards Corners. This shows what can be done with a little effort. We hope that every one of our friends will follow this good example, and get to work at once. Let us double the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE before Congress meets.

THE tendency to cling to stupid old things just because they are old, seems inherent in all peoples. For example, Germany has sense enough to emancipate herself from the dreary old botch of Gothic spelling, which still hangs as a mill-stone around the necks of all English-speaking people, but she will not discard the clumsy old Gothic letters, which France, England and Spain threw aside hundreds of years ago. The best writers and thinkers in Germany have advocated for years the change from the Gothic to the Latin alphabet, but the people still cling to the old letters, and Bismarck himself steadfastly refuses to read any book not printed in the old-fashioned letters.

Have you done your share toward doubling

# WAR MEMORIES

Of Cairo, Belmont, Henry and Donelson.

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

at Cairo, Ill., of as patriotic and brave an army as ever answered the call of any country. Men abandoned their vocations and volunteered to follow the flag till it was honored on every spot of American soil. The firing on Sumter had aroused the patriotism of the Nation; and the West, with characteristic enthusiasm, was almost to a man ready for any service anywhere. In a few weeks regiments were raised and rendezvoused. Their first consignment of equipments were indescribably poor. The Coming home to our products, we find that | shoddy clothing would hardly hang together, and were of so many shades in color that they could hardly be said to be in uniform. The muskets were obsolete in pattern, and the ammunition of such different caliber that it was with difficulty that a regiment could be supplied with "40 rounds" at one time. Many of the men had never been out of their native County, or away from home enough to catch the measles. On one occasion 500 of the 31st Ill .- one of the finest regiments in the brigade encamped in and around Cairo-were in the hospital with that disease.

INUNDATED CAIRO.

The equinoctial storm of September was succeeded by continuous downpours, until the streams were swollen and the whole adjacent country submerged. Cairo but for the levees fining himself, however, to the military movethat encircled almost the whole city like the walls of Jerusalem, would have been inundated. As it was, the seip-water stood in great lakes on the low ground, within the walls, and the whole city was a perfect quagmire, through which it was almost impossible for pedestrian, equestrian or vehicle to pass. On some of the streets the wooden sidewalks were raised on trestle-work to a level with the levee. But these were inadequate for the accommodation | Happily Foote and his gallant command poured of the great number of troops encamped and constantly arriving. Ludicrous scenes, beggaring description, are recalled of the dilemma of regiments essaying to march from the depot to the higher ground on the outskirts of the city, the victory was ours. designated for their encampment. Officers and men would become fastened tightly in the mortar-like mud, and could only extricate themselves after the most desperate struggles; first one foot and then the other sinking deeper and deeper in the black, sticky bogs of the streets. Once the writer ventured to try to go to the headquarters of the 31st regiment, beyoud the terminus of the sidewalk, and wass FIRMLY PLANTED

in the treacherous soil, and by no amount of effort could ever have gotten out. After struggling desperately and realizing that the bottom was fathomless and the situation mortifying and uncomfortable in the highest degree, I waited despairingly for deliverance. The gallant 55th Ill. came along. Their superb Colonel seeing a woman in such a deplorable position doffed his hat, and, plunging through the mud, offered rescue. Few were the words of grateful acceptance that could be spoken in the confusion and embarrassment, when he literally pulled me out of the mire and carried me to the sidewalk, leaving both shoes lost to sight in the depths to which I had sunk in my attempts to get out myself. Hastily thanking the then unknown benefactor, I ran to my quarters, hoping to escape recognition. Afterward, at Memphis, Tenn., when the troops were preparing for the Vicksburg campaign, I met Gen. Malthy, and he at once recognized me and told with much delight and waggery of his saving me from a muddy death, to the amusement of Gen. Logan and the friends around the headquarters campfire.

OFF FOR BATTLE. For weeks the army endured the discomforts of the situation, impatient for orders to march, no matter where, so they could leave that inhospitable location. Finally they were gratified by orders to embark on the transports, and soon saw they were to follow the lead of the gunboats down the Mississippi River. At once they concluded that Columbus, the Confederate stronghold on the Kentucky side, a few miles below, was their destination, and were much surprised when they were landed on the Missouri shore and ordered to move forward and attack the Confederate garrison at Very few knew of the existence of this camp

or of its strength. But, confident of victory in any engagement, these dauntless Western troops, though many of them were not more than six weeks in the service, were eager for the fray. Officers and men were reckless in their haste to make the attack. Arriving at the camp early in the morning, just as the Con- ows; 2 war of 1812; 10 bounty land claims; Let each subscriber try it. federates were about breakfasting, they were 5 navy claims; 156 on account of Mexican soon hotly engaged, and no veterans of the war ever behaved with more intrepidity than did to press, we received a letter from Comrade | heroic dash upon the enemy, whom they drove back at least a quarter of a mile beyond the camp. Pushing forward at the command of officers whose voices could be heard above the roar of battle arging their men to deeds of heroism, steadily contesting every step, the enemy fell back. Our troops, wild with excitement over their victory in this their first battle, began to dispose of the untouched breakfast left by the enemy. Some, mounting stumps, began cost per examination of \$4.60. harranguing, while others, with their cheering, made the scene one of the wildest confusion. Cooler heads felt that the enemy, hearing the noise and huzzahing, would return after receiving the reinforcement that could easily and 19; accrued, 71; arrears, 0; Act of March would certainly be sent from Columbus across 3, 1883, 2; Order of April 3, 1884, 3; Act of the river below, and were trying to restore order and reform them in line of battle, when the whizzing of shot and shell came shricking from of Aug. 4, 1886, 2; Supplemental Act Aug. the heavy guns at Columbus, warned them all was not over yet. Hastily setting fire to the camp and taking up the dead, wounded and prisoners, they prepared to return to the transports, having destroyed this outpost of the enemy. But, seeing from Columbus what had been done, the rebels had as

HASTILY THROWN REINFORCEMENTS across the river and drawn them up in line of battle between our troops and their boats anchored above. Gen. Logan, seeing the situation, ordered the colors of his dauntless regiment-the 31st Ill.-to be brought to the front. He led them directly for the enemy, telling Gen. McClernand that he proposed to "Cut his way through to the boats." Inspired by his darall obstacles. On they went, and though by this time the enemy greatly outnumbered the weary little army, they met them and fiercely fought their way through, though the shot and shell fell like rain about them.

Nearing the river shore the gunboats were able to pour a heavy fire over our troops into Tuesday on a tour of inspection of the the enemy's lines, holding them back till the last man was safely re-embarked. Numberless were the deeds of daring of that day, and sad were many hearts over those who fell, like the brave Col. Dougherty, of the 22d Ill. All day long I

HEARD THE CANNONADING and know the conflict was on, and wearily and anxiously paced to and fro on the levee at Cairo. after the firing had ceased, till early dawn, hoping and watching for the light of the steam- | States added. ers returning with their human cargo, not knowing what tidings were in store for me, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation? | iety we watched the lights from the first | UNE.

glimpse around the distant bend in the river till slowly the vessels rounded in. After first learning that all was well with him who was all in all, I then addressed myself to the work of helping to care for the dead, dying and wounded, who lay on the slippery decks and crowded cabins. Who could forget the dread ordeal of seeing friend after friend borne away to the tomb, the hospital, the amputating table, or stretched on cots of suffering; or the anguish over the realization of war's unutterable September of 1861 saw the gathering together horrors, and the suffering to those most innocent in its precipitation?

> THIS FIRST INITIATION was scarcely over when rumors were flying of another move, and this time to a larger field and for a long campaign. And though the rains still came down and the country south of "Mason and Dixon's Line" was almost covered with water, and the troops knew something of | diers' Home at Hampton, Va. what battles meant, they were impatient for

at Bowling Green and Columbus, and thereby

relieve the Valley of the Mississippi from the

Grant had been planning for AN EFFECTUAL BLOW

thraldom of the enemy. Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, must be captured ere this could be accomplished. The heavy rains before mentioned had so swollen these usually shallow | staff. rivers that transports and gunboats could be taken even above these forts. Summoning all the available troops at his command on the 2d of February, they were again embarked, this time for the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Gen. Grant has most graphically described the expedition; the landing of the land forces below Fort Henry, and the taking of that fortification by the gunboats and naval forces. Conments, he has not attempted to picture the darkness of the night preceding the assault, or the wildness of the storm that burst upon the army as they lay in their hasty camp, without tents or protection, a few miles below the fort; or of how they toiled through slough and mud to take their place in the siege in the rear, should it come to that, through the failure of the naval forces to accomplish their work. such a storm of iron hail into the garrison that despite the bravery of Gen. Tilghman and his valliant men the surrender was inevitable, and long before the army could reach their place Another triumph for Western troops made

them more and more confident and daring. Fallen Timber. Consequently when Grant said "ON TO DONELSON,"

they were ready and anxious to go, though with the harness on his back, the country was almost impassable on account of the innumerable streams and swamps, now overflowed, through which infantry must on a visit. trudge and artillery must be dragged; the cavalry always more fortunate in its ability to pick its way through the shallow places. With courage unequaled they finally-over 11 miles of morass and ravines-reached the line of investment. Wet, cold, hungry and exhausted, the troops lay down supperless, the storm and sleet still pelting them pitilessly. All night, while their clothing was freezing on them, not a murmur was heard, though they knew by the din within the fort that reinforcements were arriving, and that the dawn of the morrow would bring on the combat, and that thousands of the foe were behind the strong fortifications, and must be dislodged. How this was done, and the story of that hard-fought battle, is not for me tell. Of the immortal heroes who fell, wounded or killed, too much

A few days after the surrender, as I walked around the line of fortifications and over the field strewn with the new-made graves, and in some cases unburied dead, and the long trench, with nearly 200 of the grand 11th Ill. laid side by side in death as they had fought in the siege, I turned away sick at heart, and prayed God hasten the dawn of peace. For three long wintry weeks I stayed in the desolate town of Dover nursing Gen. Logan, whose wound well-nigh cost him his life then. Of his old regiment, who alternated with the 11th in holding their part in the line when the ammunition was almost gone, during the last struggle before the surrender, I could not write the half I feel; or of the many whose names have been since immortalized, who came to cheer us ere they marched away to Shiloh, and, alas! too many not to return from that sanguinary field; or of the headquarter boat, Uncle Sam, where I found Gen. Logan when I arrived, with Gen. Grant and his staff-Rawlins, Hillyer, and Bowers-all gone to that land where war frowns not and peace smiles evermore.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

There were 3,550 applications received during the week ending Nov. 5, 1887, of which 791 were original invalid; 325 widservice, and 2,261 applications for increase.

The total receipts of mail matter during the week were 49,136 pieces. There were 38,766 letters and circulars sent out. There were furnished for the use of claimants 3,432 names and postoffice addresses of officers and comrades. The number of examinations reported were 2.584. The amount of fees for these examinations was \$11,193, an average

Report of certificates issued during week ending Nov. 5, 1887: Original, 722; increase, 663; reissue, 158; restoration, 70; duplicate, March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885, 7; Act Reissue same date 0.

### SEND IN YOUR NAMES.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE desires to make up a complete roster of the survivors of every regiment, battery or other organization that served in the war. It asks, therefore, that every veteran who reads this paper send in his name, rank, company and regiment on a postal We will also be very glad if he will take the trouble to send us the names, companies and regiments of such ing, every man was ready to hew his way through of his soldier acquaintances as may be con-

> GEN. J. C. BLACK, Commissioner of Pensions, and the other members of the Board of Governors of the Soldiers' Homes left last protect the delicate shin-bone. That is what Soldiers' Homes in the West. They will go to California and open a new Home there, and be absent probably six weeks.

THE revenues of the State and City of New York are greater than the total income of all the States south of Mason and Dixon's Line, with those of some small Northern

The best way to help the soldiers is to extend

#### PERSONAL

Dr. Jerome H. Kidder was appointed last Friday by the President to be A-sistant Commissioner of ish and Fisheries, in place of Maj. Thomas B. ferguson. Dr. Kidder was, until 1884, a Surgeon n the navy, but naving become distinguished as a naturalist, resigned his commission to devote his time whoily to scientific work. Before his resignation he was a long time engaged at the Smithsone an Institution, and since then remained there, There was much regret in the navy when he resigned, but every one in the service will join in congratulating the Fish Commission in their new

accession to its force. Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor, of the navy, who is on the retired list, has returned to Washington for the Winter and taken quarters at

Maj.-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton is being urged for appointment as Governor of the Volunteer Sol-

Ass't Engineer Edgar T. Warburton, U. S. Navy, was married Oct. 25, in Philadelphia, to Miss Helen Keen. Mr. Warburton, who was a survivor of the disaster to the sloop-of-war Huran in 1878, was attended by Lieut, William P. Conway, another

Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, who has just been ordered to duty at the War Department, is the officer who prosecuted the Colored Cadet Whittaker at West Point for cuiting his own ears. He was formerly on Gen, Hancock's Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Army, has returned to his Washington residence from his Summer

home at Shrewsbury, near Long Branch. He is a member of Kit Carson Post here, which numbers so many old Regular Army officers on its roster. Mrs. James A. Garfield, who went abroad recently with her daughter Mollie, is reported to have ettled down at Bournemouth, on the English

coast, for an extended stay. Gen. D. B. Henderson's old wounds have been so troublesome this Fall that he was obliged to cancel many of his engagements to make speeches. Gen. Frederick A. Starring, formerly of the 72d. Ill., has returned to his home in this city, from his excursion to Wyoming. He resides at 1455 Mass,

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has got back from his European tour, and is once more domiciled at his home on C street, this city.

Miss Rachel Wilder, second daughter of Gen. John T. Wilder, was married Oct. 26, to James A. Maher, of the Geological Survey, and she and her ausband will make their home in this city.

The engagement is announced of the daughter of Gen. Israel B. Vogdes to Dr. Howland Ford Hansell, of Philadelphia. The young lady is the great-granddaughter of Gen. Anthony Wayne, who stormed Stony Point and whipped the Indians at

Gen. Ben Butler denies that he is about to retire from the practice of the law. He says he will dis-

Col. John W. Foster, formerly Minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia, has gone to the City of Mexico

### MUSTERED OUT.

CAPT. J. KING KIRTLER, 55th Ind., died at New curred during the war. At the outbreak of the rebeilion he was a locomotive engineer in the South, and remained there so long that he had difficulty n getting to the North, where he callsted in the 5th Ind. During the war he was taken prisoner tree separate times. Much of his service was in line of his trade, and in 1863 the Governor of idlana sent him a commission as Captain in his regiment, but at the request of the com nued in his former detail LIEUT. RYLAN WILLIFF, 23d Ky., died at Morn-

G. A. WETTRE, 45th Wis., at Yankton, Dak., died et. 24, aged 43. He was Register of the General and Office at Yankton from 1878 to 1886. He was man by birth and a member of Phil. Kearny CAPT. TRUMAN L. PRATT, Co. D. 34th Ill., died at Yankton, Dak., Oct. 25. He distinguished himself for bravery at Shiloh, and was promoted to a Capain from a private DANIEL BENN, Co. K, 83d Ohio, died recently at Foster's Crossing, O. He was a member of Jen-kins Post, G.A.R., Ohio, and formerly resided at

he served in the 6th Ohio.

g Giory, Oct. 20. In the first three months of the

alle Plain, Iowa; a member of John B. Hancoz Post, Department of Iowa. CAPT. DAVID L. NICHOLAS, 51st Pa., a veteran of he rebellion and of the Mexican war, died Nov. 3, Easton, Pa., aged 59. JULIUS W. FULLER, Co. E. 20th Iowa, died re-MILETUS A. HOTCHKISS, Co. H, 17th N. Y., died at Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., Sept. I, aged 47. HENRY S. FADDIS, Co. A. 3d Ill. Art., died reatly at the Dayton Soldiers' Home, aged 51 years, CAPT. ALBERT VON SCHAUMERG, 7th N. Y., died a Washington Nov. 3, aged 50 years. He resided

ABEL HARPER, Co. D. 96th Ohio, died Oct. 23 at

at No. 335 Fourth street northwest, and was bured last Sunday. the son of Gen. A. M. Pevost, a distinguished sol dier of the war of 1812, and went out first in 1861 as a Captain of infantry. In August, 1862, he was made Colonel of the "Corn Exchange" regiment, and just after Antictam was badly wounded while following up Lee at Shephe wound, which was through the shoulder, resulted in later years in paralysis. At the close of the war he was a Colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and received his brevet of Brigadier for gallantry

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting me new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble.

### ALL HALLOW E'EN.

"The Best Laid Plans of Mice and Men," etc.





Have you done your share toward doubling THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation ?

### TRIBUNETS.

If Nature be really the kind, careful, pro tecting mother that scientists tell us she is, why does she not shift the cushion of flesh from the rear of the leg around where it will we want some Agassiz to rise up and explain.

When the papers out West get down on a man they never let up. A hard citizen of Nevada took it into his mind to go down into a deep mine to blow his brains out. In speaking of the matter the local paper remarked that "thus his alleged soul was saved over half a mile of transportation."

Our grandfathers used to pronounce a "boil" a "bile," and a fellow who has one thinks the modern pronunciation is a silly softenening down.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying I can never forget with what breathless any. the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIB- the blood and building up the system. Take is